# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1868. NO. 237.


## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

### WASHINGTON.

### THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

### The Sale of Iron-Clads to Peru.

### Report of Retrenchment Committee.

### Removal of Political Disabilities.

### Citizenship and Expatriation Bill.

### Progress of the New Tax Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1868.

**The Tobacco Tax.**

Senators Bassett and Mr. Spencer, both representing the tobacco interests of Cincinnati especially and the West generally, were before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, and for the same time, to ensure modification of the tax law relating to tobacco. They ask a reduction of the tax which is now fifteen and forty cents to twelve and twenty-four cents, and particularly urge some important change in the machinery of the bill just laid on the table by the House. The Committee seemed them courteously and seemed much impressed with the argument Mr. Bassett made this morning. Some of the manufacturers urged by their gentlemen are likely to be made in the forthcoming new bill.

**The Sale of Iron-Clads to Peru.**

The Committee on Retrenchment have agreed upon their report relative to the sale of the iron-clads "Canonicus" and "Catawba" to the Government of Peru. They were originally purchased from the Navy Department at their appraised value of four hundred thousand dollars each by gentlemen of Cincinnati, who got them at that figure, because at the parties who bid for them when offered at public sale, in accordance with law, failed to raise their offers good. The purchasers sold them for about one million dollars each. The Committee are of the opinion that they were contracted to the American Government before they passed out of the Navy Department's control, and that the Department and first purchasers had an understanding in regard to the matter before any public sale was advertised. The whole transaction was being managed.

Charles E. Newhall, a prominent citizen of Lynn, Mass., committed suicide on Monday.

John R. Whittemore, town treasurer of Somerset, Mass., who absconded with $6,000 of the town funds, has been found guilty in Massachusetts, and most of the money recovered.

The Common Council of New York have increased the voting districts of that city to thirty-five.

The Trustees of the Peabody Fund are holding a session in New York for the consideration of methods of carrying out the purposes of the fund.

The bricklayers of New York, numbering 2,500, have agreed to strike for eight hours a day, and four dollars and fifty cents. The present standard is ten hours at two dollars.

General Rawlings has been removed and Major General Schofield, since appointed Secretary of War, appointed Governor of Mississippi. Attorney General Stanbery is reported by Captain Joseph Wren, Bath magistrate, as officers of the Federal army.

In Jerome Park races yesterday, the sweepstakes for two year olds, one furlong, was won by Jerome's filly Eugenia, beating Camp Dame, time 1:05. The sailors' races, for three year olds, was won by J. Falconer's filly Bonny Rose, beating Brown & Hall's filly Amanda, second; Congress filly Fannie Hollow, third; Jerome's filly Rose Bud, fourth, and Dowling's filly by Bertin, strings fifth. The mile race, for two furlongs, time 1:56. The selling race, for all ages, one mile and one furlong, was won by Wilson's three year old colt by Lexington, Williamson's three, second, by Sovereign, Jerome's four, third, Ingram Moore's four, fourth, Mr. Watson's, Mr. Constable's, Rainwater, and Dandy Cook's Caitlin.

By the action of a French steamer from Vera Cruz at Havana, advices from Mexico to the 11th have been received. Lerdo de Tejada was compelled on the 6th to resign his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs by order of the Supreme Court. The press, with but few exceptions, clamor for an entire change in the ministry. Cattle had voluntarily resigned his office of Minister of Justice. The people demanded that only valiant, should remain in the Ministry. Portes Gil was mentioned as the successor of Tejada, who assumes his position of Judge of the Supreme court. Severe and Pesos are born spoken of as the successor of Romero at the head of the Treasury. The revolution at the capital is regarded of all the movements the most serious. The discontent against Juarez is increasing, because of his opposition to the action of the Judges of the Supreme Court and to the will of the people. He claims the privilege of nominating his own Ministers. Dr. Lavenaria, Commissioner, had been appointed Minister to Washington, but has declined to go to Mexico to join the insurrectionists, who are active and strong in the north, east, Rivera, allied by the Governor of Tamaulipas, has declared against the State. The manifesto issued by Gen. Mariscal has had a powerful influence. Many of the town families have transporting their valuables to foreign ports.

The steamer Alhambra, from Europe, has arrived.

A Washington special says: The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has been considering for some time Mr. Banks's bill relative to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. It is understood Mr. Sumner has consulted with Secretary Seward about the matter. It is stated that Secretary Seward has advised letting the bill remain where it is, on the ground that nothing which provides for negotiations with foreign governments will succeed with any of those governments who may be willing to make treaties where mutual arrangements are proposed on an American naturalized citizens abroad. Seward explained that the passage of the bill might interfere in a difficult way with other negotiations, and on this advice the Committee has agreed to report the bill without it.

The suit brought in the Circuit Court at St. Louis by the Attorney General of the State, in the name of the State of Missouri, against the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to enjoin the consolidation, on account of the Iron Mountain Railroad, has been decided in favor of the consolidation, and the bill dismissed.

The Missouri delegation to the Democratic National Convention have secured rooms at the Springfield House in that city. The entire delegation will start for Chicago from on June 20th. The delegation from Kansas is expected to accompany them.

Chas. Ulrich, the notorious counterfeiter of United States five and ten bills, who has caused the Government great trouble and expense, plead guilty before Judge Leavitt, in the United States Court at Cincinnati yesterday, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two and a half years, and to pay $500 fine or a pecuniary and dangerous gang of counterfeiters.

The City Council of St. Louis yesterday passed a resolution requesting the Missouri delegation to secure an appropriation of a million of dollars for the improvement of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

A Cheyenne dispatch says Lieutenant W. W. Bell, of the Eighteenth Infantry, was shot dead at Fort Sanderson Sunday by a private, who was arrested and committed to jail.

Lewis Rose's carriage factory and outhouse adjoining, in New Albany, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $8,000; insured for $7,000 in the German Mutual, Indianapolis.

Last Saturday two of the prisoners confined in the Vigo county, Indiana, jail, with a man named Bowers, charged with murder, succeeded in borrowing under the same four dogs outside the county wall, and made their escape. Only a boy named Dodd was recaptured.

**Andrew and the Holy See.**

The Under Secretary of State in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Baron Meyendorff, left Vienna on the 10th ultimo for Rome, on an extraordinary mission in connection with the Concordat and the laws relative to schools, civil marriages, and the position of the different religious denominations sanctioned by the European. It is reported that a protest of the Holy See relative to the sanction of the laws mentioned above has already arrived at Vienna, and is in the hands of the Minister, who will for some days be occupied in drawing up a reply. It is hardly possible that the Austrian Government can, on the one hand, have been published in the official gazette, which was the case on last Tuesday. Such a proceeding would but ill accord with the friendly relations which exist between the two Courts, and would call forth from time to time unfriendly against accomplished facts. In the seventeenth century it protested against the Peace of Westphalia, in its bound to protest against the Congress of Vienna, and against the treaties signed by all Europe, yet those treaties remained in force, and it did not hinder their forming for a long period the basis of an international law of Europe.

### IRISHMAN FOR GRIT.

**Address of the Irish Campen Club.**

This organization, with its headquarters in New York, has issued an address from which we extract a few sentences: is finally to point out to them the gross, pe criminal, inconsistency of which they have been guilty, when at the same time that they were moving heaven and earth to secure political freedom to their own race, they were sing year after year to rivet more firmly the chains which bound the limbs of 4,000,000 of their fellow beings, and by still continuing to act with the party which, now that their 870,000 have, in spite of its utmost efforts to p contrary, been disenthralled, would still retain them from all those political rights wiout which their freedom would be but a hollo mockery. The two parties in this country a thus sketched.

We have, then, on one side of the Atlantic a party, which is a modern hang to call it the Monarchical party, headed by the ranks of the aristocracy, and supported by the whole army of hirelings, who, for the sake of the loaves and fishes, are ready to do the bidding of their masters, and on the other side of the Atlantic a party which, in the language of Andrew Johnson will no longer tolerate a monarchy in this country. On the one side of the ocean, in the dominions of the Queen, we have the

# The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and circulates daily one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph itself, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of like character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and directors regularly receive, and credit. There is scarcely a leading iron, coal, and oil firm in Pittsburg, the manufacturing, or any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable guide of the Pittsburgh markets.


## National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

**JOHN F. HARTRANFT.**

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

**JACOB M. CAMPBELL.**

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.

G. Dawson Coleman, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Bowman, of Pittsburgh.

| District. | District. |
|---|---|
| 1. W. D. Kelley, | 13. Samuel Shoch, |
| 2. Hon. Leonard Myers, | 14. Hon. J. W. Wallace, |
| 3. Gideon Wilson, | 15. John H. Orth, |
| 4. G. W. Hill, | 16. George W. Edle, |
| 5. Wayne C. Nicoll, | 17. Hon. J. K. Moorhead, |
| 6. J. H. Brightmire, | 18. C. O. Cromwell, |
| 7. Frank C. Beaver, | 19. James Gay, |
| 8. Isaac Benner, | 20. H. C. Johnson, |
| 9. Hon. Joseph Hopper, | 21. H. C. Ewing, |
| 10. David W. Reed, | 22. Wm. Elder, |
| 11. Wm. Davis, | 23. A. W. Crawford, |
| 12. W. W. Ketchum, | 24. J. S. Rutan. |

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.
ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KIRK, GEORGE P. HOWARD.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. S. BLACK.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAMBERT.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN NEELY.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. L. MCCLEAN.
DIRECTORS OF POOR—I. C. WILSON.

THE action of the House of Representatives on the Tax Bill was in the belief that a better one could be matured and passed, but that the original bill could not be gone through with. We cannot but regret that fate now has prevailed. We distrust the wisdom, to say nothing of the motive, of the leadership under which the House acted.

THE Republicans of Butler county on Monday nominated E. McJunkin for Congress in the Twenty-third District, now represented by Hon. Thomas Williams, with instructions to their conferees to vote for Mr. McJunkin "first, last and all the time, no matter who else may be put forward for the nomination." If the Armstrong county Republicans should instruct their conferees to adhere to their nominee, whoever he may be, there will be no interesting contest for the nomination.

GEN. FOSTER, of Fort Pillow notoriety, is one of the delegates at large from Tennessee to the Democratic Convention. We call every candid man who is familiar of this, what is the only inference to be drawn from the selection of infamous rebel leaders for the most conspicuous and influential positions in the first National Democratic Convention after the close of the war? When such men come to the surface to take the direction, what may not be reasonably supposed concerning the objects to be reached?

THE cable informed American readers of newspapers yesterday that Disraeli contemplates the dissolution of Parliament in October, elections to be held in November, and the new Parliament to assemble in December. If the skillful manager should take the last resort, he must not expect to resume his position as Prime Minister of the British Crown. The new franchises will have power; a new class of people speak, and as the province is nearly always against the Tories, Disraeli may look upon a general election as the knell of all his hopes of rule. Such are the signs of the times.

THE *Post* affects to find much consolation in the figures presented in the Commercial of Monday, relative to the vote in the Twenty-Second Congressional District. This catching at straws indicates that the *Post* fully realizes its "all gone" situation. It wriggles as freely as it can however, argues that Gen. Negley is not so strong as his party, and adds:

> "Any Democrat can vote for Governor and Congressman and against Negley, and thus defeat the Radical ticket. We shall be able to do so in every district."

The other guy can vote as the "decent men who run counter the Democratic and Workingmen's vote." We should like to see that men individual, especially since Gen. Negley has announced from many quarters who voted the Labor Reform ticket last fall, that they will not only vote and work to secure his election. The determination of the *Post* to "do all it can" to combine these repellant elements, will not cause any serious alarm, since it cannot even mould the sentiment or control the course of its own party, and has been more than once repudiated by them. It will find quite enough to do among its own faith, between this and the election, without running itself in a new direction. But we are willing to let it "try."

### THE OLD LODGING.

The *Post*, in the specious argument regarding the signing of the Constitution, apparently forgets the assertion that Webster, Jefferson and Patrick Henry had to say wording that would bind slavery to the nation; and studiously avoids mentioning that the great founders of the Republic, representing different views, signed the document with "averted heads and trembling hands." We admit that when the nation had first an existence there did not appear any other method than incorporating slavery. It was done without the mention of the obnoxious word; and stands as "persons held to service." The conflict now follows forever through the attempt to incorporate freedom with slavery took place. It does not follow because liberal men, seeing there was no other way to secure Union than by tolerating slavery, that they, therefore, believed slavery to be right. It was an acceptance of the doctrine of convenience, for which the nation has paid a heavy penalty. The argument based on what was done then, as a justification for what the South did, in seeking to dissolve the Union, has no weight. If national exigencies, at that period of history, were so great as to render it prudent, in a diplomatic sense, to permit the evil, is that any reason why wrong should be perpetuated through all time and by its influence every national policy? The force of truth is as clear in this respect that we need not enlarge.

Why this continual hankering after the flesh pots of Egypt? Why this straining to prove that the compulsory policy of the era of the Revolution should be the guide for all time in relation to an enslaved race? It is admitted that wrong can do time is belonging to Lucifer, the first and chief father, and can know no more than "Our Father in His Country." The greatest mind and treasure ever should devote attention to these grounds, for it is worse as regards to make light darkness, as to successfully prove that the liberal Fathers of the Republic regarded the existence of the fetich on the Constitution as to equalize them.

We were right in supposing that the use of General Clanwinson's name in connection with the Philadelphia Chaos meeting, was wholly unauthorized by him. The general repudiates the conduct and declares his intention to support Grant and Colfax. General Clanwinson is the only soldier living who saw the first and last gun of the rebellion fired, and unreservedly supports Grant and Colfax. In 1861, he was Surgeon of the Fort Monroe garrison, and with it went into Fort Sumter. We can hear witness that he had the control late of the rebellious Charlestonians. In the stirring scenes which followed, down to the evacuation of the work, he bore a prominent part. For his gallantry in the memorable defense of the Fort, he was appointed Major of the Thirteenth regiment of infantry, and served in Western Virginia. In 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers, and rose to be full Major General, the last year of his service, being in command of the Pennsylvania Reserves. He participated in several of the most momentous battles, including Antietam, Gettysburg, and the grand operations immediately preceding the surrender of Lee. Of him it can be truly said, that he officiated at the birth and death of the rebellion. At Antietam he was severely wounded. His present rank is that of full Colonel of Infantry in the regular army, and is on duty in Kentucky with his headquarters at Louisville. We understand that the General is engaging his leisure time in writing a book to be entitled "The Campaign, Defense and Fall of Sumter," for which he possesses more material in a diary of each day after Major Anderson took possession of the Fort. He cannot fail to produce a work of permanent value.

THE New York *World* again charges down heavily on Mr. Chase—a fact that proves either the existence of a probability that ingratitude is to be becoming the Democratic candidate. In fact, the comments of the *World* appear to be dictated by the apprehension that the Chase movement is strong enough to go through. To defeat it, the Democratic organ adopts the tactics of belittling the movement and declares that "there has never been any likelihood that he (Chase) would receive the Democratic nomination." But the thieves it proceeds to level against him prove that the organ thinks that the reverse is the fact—for why fight so hard a candidate who has no chance? The following was profusely intended as a settler on Mr. Chase:

> "With the opposition which Mr. Chase continues to encounter in the Democratic party, and the hostility which he has aroused in the Republican party, by his persistent efforts to secure the nomination, he has no chance of success. He is not the man to unite the party, and he is not the man to carry it to victory. He is the representative of a clique, and not of the people. The fact that the people have not responded to the efforts of his friends to create a popular demonstration in his favor, is the strongest evidence that he is not the man for the hour. Mr. Chase has been a politician all his life, and has always been a failure. He has been defeated for every office he ever sought, except those which were conferred upon him by the appointing power. He was defeated for Governor of Ohio, for United States Senator, for President of the Peace Convention, for President of the Cincinnati Convention, and for President of the Democratic Convention of 1864. He has been a failure in every position he has ever occupied, and he will be a failure as a candidate for President."

It is perfectly clear that the Chase movement has got the party into a nice little fight, which is growing daily—and what is more, it is a fight that is not likely to end with the Convention, whatever it does.

### THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the COMMERCIAL:

> "WHO do not yet advocate the rights of women to have control over their own time, or have an equal chance in the race of life. We are not treated as equals in the family circle, and the laws of our country are a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century. Our sisters in Great Britain have obtained many rights which are denied us here. Why are we not the equals of men? Are we not the mothers of men? Are we not the companions of men? Are we not the equals of men in every respect? Then why are we not treated as such? Why are we not the possessors of the same rights and privileges? Why are we not allowed to vote? Why are we not the equals of men in the eyes of the law? Why are we not allowed to hold property in our own right? Why are we not allowed to have opinions on the great women question, and have them not only entertained but carried into effect? Why are we not allowed to participate in the offices under which we live?
>
> Yours Respectfully, S. S.
>
> WM. or MISS, we have read your letter with considerable interest, but as we doubt much whether you have passed the Rubicon of woman's idea of life, or are still in a state of blissful quiescence, we are at a loss how to address you. We will, however, endeavor to reply to your inquiries why we do not pursue a certain policy in regard to the advocacy of woman's rights; and Wm. or Miss may reflect thereon.

For Woman, as woman, the world has the greatest sovereignty. She is given her self that men fix not only; and may, if the pleases, exercise the greatest liberty in the world compatible with her own self contingent. There is not anything that we know of to prevent a woman from doing sufficiently what she pleases. If she would like to enter into competition with men, pay what is them to prevent her? If she wishes to earn to male suits, and demonstrate that she can make suits as well as men, and manufacturers will employ her. If she wishes to keep a store or almost any description, she may, if she has the capital, commence. Would it be out of place to see L. S., cutting boothmaks in the market? If L. S. wished to drive a lunch carriage, what is there to prevent her? There are no laws in existence to prevent women from the full exercise of her rights. If a woman wants to be a clerk, when she has qualified herself for the task, plenty are found ready to employ her. She may follow any business that is congenial to her taste; all is open to her; only custom, that hence much to do with men as with women, steps in and prescribes limits that few have the courage to pass. She may be a teacher of music, a governess, a baltoress, watchmaker, builder, dressmaker, carpenter, laborer, physician, lawyer, minister, butcher, storekeeper, keep a livery stable, a laundry, set type, find machines, and what is more than all, be a good wife and mother; for where exists the statute to prevent her?

When woman enters the arena of life to fight for a living, she casts off her position as a privileged being, only in so far as decency and courtesy extends concerning the sex. If she unfortunates to sell beefsteaks, it is no reason why lordly man, as he is styled, should lay down his knife, and declare that so far as the sale of meat is concerned, "woman's occupation's gone."

If she will enter a printing office and set type, she must be content to run a race with man and depend upon her skill for remuneration. If she practices as a doctor, it is no reason why all the doctors in her immediate neighborhood should relinquish their profession. If she makes suits, shirts, clothes, dresses a buck, writes poetry or essays, serves with a loaf, or translates French, she must compete, and whether successfully, will depend entirely with herself. There may be a gallantry felt by the others not to help her and make her cares lighter; but if she enters the arena of competition, the chances are as good for her as for man, in proportion as she qualifies for the task she sets herself.

If woman pleads that she has to trample upon custom before she can have full liberty, we reply, that as we did not institute custom, we are not responsible for its power. Those beings who do, with perfect ingenuity, sweep our sidewalks with snail, ing silks, and, by custom, make the most expensive and delicate fancy fashionables, cutting the acquaintance of those who do not come up to the standard, have power to break through all forms and establish what customs they please.

If women plead that by following the liberty the law gives them to pursue trades and professions, they would expose themselves to difficulty, that is not our business. They have an absolute option thus given to do existence. We shall not point the finger of scorn, and would rather see women busy at any legitimate professions, trades or callings, than professing to be full fortunes of key to coax on their charms.

If to solve woman's fault, who has done so little to help herself, and so much to bind her own sex to the future of custom, that she has unwittingly to man, who in the use, style of influence is moulded by the wishes of women, that society is in the state of which she complains. We leave the question of suffrage alone. There are other and more important questions that take precedence, and on the treatment of these must depend the solution of the suffrage problem.

The right of every woman is to have a *good* husband, and the right of every man is to have a good wife. If matters get a little mixed in this respect, why seek to escape private responsibility and cast the blame on society? There is ample opportunity for woman to do what she pleases. Woman must not expect that men will cease to strive for positions of honor and profit, or relax their efforts, so that women may win the advantages in all they undertake. There is a noble army of sensible women who have adapted themselves to circumstances, moulded those to their will, who appear to enjoy life eminently. These are not amongst those who are loudest in the clamor for Woman's Rights.

> "Those know their own rights,
> And knowing, dare maintain."

And what strengthens these women in their lives, is the knowledge that they enjoy the willing and constant support of the sterner sex.

### THE WEAVINGS OF DEATH.

How will the Massachusetts Legislature ground to cure that sad state of things revealed by the report of the commission, that "one half of the children engaged in the factory service die before they reach the age of eighteen, in consequence of overwork and long hours?" If the report had left the reasons for the deaths unstated, there might be some doubt as to the remedy. Since the committee is an positive in affirmation, the over work and long hours must cease, or the mortality will continue.

Wherever the factory system is practiced, without legislative control, cupidity of employers, greed of masters, inhumanity of parents, foul air and want of exercise find Death a wealthy harvest. Society in factory districts is trying to solve a new question of feudalism; whether it is possible to train mankind and womankind as machines, working all the hours that days and nights, unless a few fitful hours of sleep, over which the bang of the factory bell keeps still, and the weary start at its sound as if they were called to judgment. We earnestly see how legislation can be applied to adult labor. If a man or woman, arrived at years of discretion, please to break all natural laws by working long hours and living on insufficient food, it is only the higher legislative force, applied to mills where they are employed, and consequently to masters, that can remedy that evil. But the children and women Heaven pity them. The children are sent to mill when they should be at school; young women, forced by circumstances, work long and weary hours, and how is the mortality to be avoided?

In the factory districts of England there is "a factory act" in operation, which prevents the employment of children as more than "half timers" until they are fourteen years of age. And the same act restricts the hours of labor for women and children to ten hours daily. When the child is a half timer, it must spend so much time at school, and in neglect thereof, the parents are liable to a fine, and the masters who employ the children in their school time are also fined. The engines of the mills must not commence to run until six o'clock in the morning, and must cease at six o'clock in the evening. As most of the labor in factories is by women and children, or young persons, it would not pay the masters to run a night shift male relay of hands, and hence ten hours is the law's day of factory labor. In factory districts young mothers neglect their children. The foundations of disease are laid by administering soporific mollitives to keep the babies quiet, and there is not a more mournful sight in the world than to see young mothers taking their babies in early morning, wrapped in a shawl, to the hired nurse, who has a large family of the same kind to look after while the parents are "at mill."

The workings of the "Factory act" in England have been beneficent. The general health of operatives has revealed. Masters grumble as much work as before the passage of the law, for the "hands" being healthier work more. The rate of mortality has diminished, and a better feeling has been created between masters and work people. Masters cannot break the law with impunity, for other masters would inform, on selfish grounds, so each ground one from obtaining advantages the other did not possess in productive power. The hands are angered to see the provisions of the law carried out. So beneficial has been the results to all concerned, that it was seriously proposed by leading men in that country to diminish the hours of factory labor for women and children to eight hours daily. The only obstacle to reform prevented that proposition from being carried into effect, but a perusal of the governmental Report of the operations of the Factory act, shows that the eight hour system for women and children is within the reach of possibility during the next few years.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature that has reported so unfavorably on the mortality amongst the youth employed in mills, are probably aware of all that we have stated. It is under ground to interfere with male adult labor. Massachusetts labor can take care of itself; but female and childlike, in the factory system, should not be dragged in the cauldron where of competing firms, and pay, by fearful mortality, a dreadful percentage of life in what may not be inaptly called the wearings of death.

The result of the report of the Committee will probably be the application of some legal restraint on the labor of women and children. Protect the mothers, those who are to be mothers, and the children, and the mortality will quickly and surely diminish.

We have discussed this question at some length in its bearing on Massachusetts, citing the English facts as we know them to exist. The question has, however, a decided interest for all the manufacturing districts of which Pittsburgh is a great center.

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It is probable that the Democrats will have to hold their Convention in an unoccupied hall, for Tammany is far from being finished—it is still without its occupant, and the painters have not yet done anything, neither have the gas fitters or upholsterers. Nevertheless the impression seems to be that the room will be ready for occupation in less than a fortnight. The hall, it is said, will have accommodations for 3,500 persons, and if need be, 4,000 can be squeezed into it. Some folks think it will be a rather risky experiment to subject to so severe a test a new building the plaster and timbers of which have not had time to toughen, but as the office is the headwork of the most experienced architects in this part of the country, it is to be presumed that there is no ground for apprehension on that score.

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THERE have got a miracle in Canada. A flying lady visited a decent young farmer every day and brought him fresh supplies of food. At night she brought him a quilt to cover him. This was when the decent young farmer had his way in the woods, and he was foolish enough to come away. Joseph Le Clare, for that is his name, should have stopped in the woods with the lady.

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A PIECE of manuscript of ten lines, written on a note size sheet, by a somewhat famous author, is a city which for the present shall be name, one, contains five glaring errors in spelling and grammar, to say nothing of other defects. Surely it is time the schoolmaster was abroad!

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On Sunday last Mr. Chase attended the Africa Church in Richmond, a fact that is expected to advance his chances for the Democratic nomination. The "nigger" is to be "shinned" no longer for a certainty. How we do progress.

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THE Democrats of South Carolina will probably elect a white man's Convention. Don't they know that their brethren in the North have made such posting obsolete?

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VALLANDIGHAM says that he is proud of his record during the war. Some people would imitate and despise such a record, but they have different organizations to Vallandigham.

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Dr. Packard, Master, in Friday last, in a speech, Dunning Horatio thoroughly indicated the proposed ups of the Chicago Convention.

## PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

### Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s White Lead Works.

We have often been amused by the positive manner of (house and sign) painters in asserting that "mineral paints (meaning coal, dutchmen,) were a humbug," and in the same breath asserting that "after all there was nothing that would take the place, or serve the purpose of *good* White Lead." During the last forty years—indeed we may assert that ever since the introduction of White Lead, the efforts of scientific men and speculators have been directed to the task of discovering a pigment which would take the place of White Lead; efforts which, thus far, have proven abortive. Zinc, the only article at all approaching lead, has been tested in every possible manner, and found wanting. We have seen a score of substitutes heralded as the article destined to displace White Lead, which, upon examination, varied in consistency, color and weight from the lightest and toughest Missouri clay to the copious of Jersey mud; have seen them tested fairly, and duly dumped into the ash-pit along with other dirt.

We have no doubt whatever that a good paint can be made from iron in time—as yet, however, we have not met the article, or anything like it which will interfere with the consumption of White Lead any more than so much Jersey mud. But, until it can be ground to an impalpable consistency, and furnished at less than half the cost of White Lead, painters will scarcely be tempted to give it a trial.

The usefulness of white lead will be understood by the general reader when he is informed that it forms the basis of seven-tenths of all colors employed in house and steamboat painting, while in itself it possesses powers capable of resisting atmospheric action to a degree exceeding all other materials employed in every style of painting. Of course, we desire to be understood as alluding to the pure article—the adulterated articles sold as white lead are frequently little better than whitewash. [Does the reader remember having seen, in the "rural districts," a portentious, staring white house with the stereotyped green blinds and piazza portico? A house which the owner in all probability will tell you "as high on twelve years old" and which, "if the boys come across it the coming fall will have succeeded in'll paint up a bit next spring." Which induces you to examine critically the appearance of the pillars before you. The longer you look at them the more you perceive the resemblance of the fine net-work of cracks in the chalk-white paint to the minute lines intersecting each other in well worn stone-ware—an infallible proof that the paint was composed of pure lead.]

"Paint made of pure lead" we fancy we hear an incredulous reader exclaim, in answer to which we reiterate the assertion. Formerly the art of making White Lead was guarded as closely as the secrets connected with Glass-making. Recently, however, the veil has been partly removed, so that whoever will may satisfy himself concerning

THE PROCESS OF MAKING WHITE LEAD.

This is a branch of trade in which Pittsburgh is largely interested.* The business was first introduced here in 1805, since which time it has been prosecuted steadily by various parties until to-day the reputation of Pittsburgh White Lead is second to none in the country.

In order to convey to the reader a tangible idea of the manner in which White Lead is manufactured, we will visit the establishment of the STANDARD WHITE LEAD WORKS, located on the corner of Bidwell street and Ohio avenue, Allegheny, the upper part of Allegheny where we passed a few hours recently in company with the proprietors, Messrs. &c. Our first visit was paid to

THE CASTING ROOM.

A room immediately adjoining the smelting house, where the pig lead is melted and cast into "buckles." Formerly the metal was cast into thin sheets, cut into small pieces, rolled into a spiral form and placed in the pot in such a manner as to subject its surface to the action of the vapors by which its conversion into carbonate is effected. Experience, however, has demonstrated that this object is best accomplished by casting the metal in what is termed "buckles," which are made in the following manner. A large circular iron plate is placed upon an iron barrel in such a manner as to revolve upon its own axis with the least motion of the hand. Upon either side of this plate is a succession of circular grooves, inside of which are a number of partially straight grooves running each other at right angles, forming a kind of network. Adjoining this plate is a large circular iron basin, in which the pig lead is placed, and which, as fast as it melts, is passed into the grooves or moulds described above, by means of a ladle. By the aid of a notch of the hand turns the plate upon the barrel, preventing a hook set of moulds. Being cool enough to handle, the "buckles" are taken from the moulds, and very little in weight. The buckles (which are so bright as when) are next taken to the corroding room, where the "dutch" or chemical process is made a few inches from the bottom. Some of the "buckles" are cut into strips, or chipped, are made a few inches from the bottom. Some of the "buckles" are cut into strips, or chipped, are made a few inches from the bottom. Some of the "buckles" are cut into strips, or chipped, are made a few inches from the bottom.

THE MANUFACTURE OF RED LEAD.

Adjoining the main building, and facing the corroding house is a large two story brick eighty feet long by thirty wide,) we found the machinery engaged in the manufacture of Red Lead. This is a process which requires considerable care and experience on the part of the manufacturer, or, in other words, form of pigs or other shapes to be placed in a large oven or reverberatory furnace, the bottom of which is composed of large tile, made from a material capable of resisting the action of the most intense heat. The flame of the furnace striking in upon each side produces an intense heat which oxydizes the lead in from twelve to twenty-four hours, when it is taken from the oven in the form of a fine, salmon color. At this stage of the process it is termed litharge, and is ultimately used by potters for glazing ware. Perhaps nine tenths of all the litharge manufactured is used in the manufacture of glass and potters ware. It is also used by painters as an "dryer." Now, however, it is ground peculiarly the same as white lead is ground, and afterwards placed in casks ready for market, under which process it is claimed by some that the lead is rendered more whiter in its tone. Those of these ovens enables the operator to manufacture from three to five tons of red lead per week. Under the same roof with the Red lead department, we found

THE ACID ROOM.

An apparatus similar in every respect to the red lead line, but occupying the second story, while beneath it we found the battery of boilers which lately shown to the establishment. The engine located in the basement of the main building. An eighteen inch cylinder with three ft stroke furnishes motive power for the entire establishment. The standard works, we to add were erected in 1867. In passing though the various departments we were reminded at every step, of the advantages to be derived from an extended experience acquired in a successful prosecution of the business, also nothing short of the most thorough fidelity, on the part of the proprietors, will the business (in which they have been employed during the greater portion of their lives,) could enable them to perfect the various improvements & facilities for the production of a superior article.

Among these improvements we may mention a large pulley mainer, which we found in the main building, & which makes from two to three tons of pulpier day. An immense, flatfaced iron wheel geared in such a manner as to receive precise as a pully revolves. Beneath this wheel is large, circular iron trough which revolves horizontally in such a manner as to accommodate movements to that of the wheel. In this trough the whiting and linseed oil is place the machinery set in motion and the pulley ade as fast as fifty pairs of hands could make! The establishment covers very nearly an acre ground.

* The total amount of pig lead consumed in the manufacture of white lead last year was 6,000 tons. The establishments engaged in the business in and around Pittsburgh furnish employment to one hundred and fifty men.

### Origin of "Unconditional Surrender."

Just after the great sally of Fort Donelson, on the 15th of February, 1862, the rebel General Buckner sent Genral Grant the following letter:

> HEADQUARTERS FORT DONELSON,
> February 16, 1862.
>
> SIR:—In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces under my command, and that immediately upon the appointment of such commissioners, I shall be ready to propose terms for the capitulation of the fort.
>
> I am, sir, respectfully your obedient servant,
> S. B. BUCKNER,
> Brigadier General C. S. A.
>
> To Brigadier General U. S. GRANT, commanding United States forces near Fort Donelson.

Grant did not want many minutes to consider his reply. In three of any such proposal, the bearer's head had the unpleasant brief and comprehensive note:

> HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
> CAMP NEAR DONELSON, February 16, 1862.
>
> To General S. B. BUCKNER, Confederate Army:
>
> SIR:—Your note of this date proposing the appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation is just received. No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.
>
> I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
> U. S. GRANT,
> Brigadier General U. S. A., commanding.

After the capture of the fort, Grant issued the following order:

> HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
> FORT DONELSON, February 17, 1862.
>
> The commanding General has the pleasure to announce the fall of this stronghold for the enemy, and the capture of its entire garrison, with all the arms, munitions of war, and public property. The patriotism, valor and endurance displayed by officers and men of the command, and the cordial co-operation of the gallant fleet under Commodore Foote, have been conspicuous throughout the whole operation, and deserve the gratitude of the nation. The victory is a most important one, and will be followed by others, which will soon restore to the Government all the territory and railroads within its limits.
>
> By order of Major General C. F. SMITH.
> JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant General.

This was the first important Union victory of the war, and Grant was immediately nominated a major general and confirmed by the Senate, and Stanton, on he 20th of the same month, wrote him those memorable words:

> Military men spoke at the recent victories, for to be won now and by to be won now and by to be the same end and manner that they were ever to be won. You have nobly stood by the country in the day of darkness and peril, and by the blessing of Almighty God you shall have the full reward of your patriotism and valor in the day of triumph and success. Accept my thanks for the gallant and skillful manner in which you have conducted the operations against Fort Donelson and its garrison.

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### The Baltimore Steamship Lines.

The monthly line of steamers now plying between Baltimore and Liverpool and Bremen and maintained by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has proved so successful, that it is now proposed to establish a weekly line between those points, provided sufficient interest is manifested in the project by western merchants. Mr. F. Stinnett, of Scotland, is now visiting the western cities in behalf of the enterprise, and is presenting to exporters his view on the importance of sustaining the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in their effort. To establish these lines of steamers. There is no doubted sufficient patronage being bestowed on the other side of the water, and all that is required is insure the opening out of this new route is the necessary return freight to cover the expenses of the voyage, which it is claimed the western cities can furnish. The Cincinnati *Gazette* referring to the project, says:

> We understand, from reports, the saving in time and money will be considerable. The distance from Liverpool to Baltimore is about 3,000 miles, while to New York it is 3,300 miles. The time of passage from Liverpool to Baltimore is about seven days, while to New York it is about ten days. The saving in time and money will be considerable. The distance from Liverpool to Baltimore is about 3,000 miles, while to New York it is 3,300 miles. The time of passage from Liverpool to Baltimore is about seven days, while to New York it is about ten days. The saving in time and money will be considerable.

Hon. J. Lawrence Gow is a candidate for renomination for Congress by the Democracy of Berks county. The friends of Hester Clymer are also active in his behalf for the nomination.

The Butler county Republicans have nominated James Kerr for State Senate and Col. Wm. C. Adams and Alexander Leslie for Assembly. Mr. McJunkin was renominated for Congress, and the conferees were instructed to vote for him first, last and all the time.

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB AT ALTOONA.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, June 15th, 1868.

A few evenings since, an informal meeting of those favoring the election of Grant and Colfax was held, at which a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and report a permanent organization. On Monday evening a meeting was held, when the report of the committee was made, and a permanent organization effected. Great unanimity of purpose and feeling was manifested. After short addresses by Dr. Brady, W. S. Jackson, Colonel Anderson and others, the following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Republicans of Blair county will be unanimous in their support of the nominees of the National Republican Convention, and that they be ready to support them.

Our Democratic friends have gotten up such a discussion in their ranks as renders a breach imminent. Republicans were allowed to vote, and it is claimed by the friends of the defeated candidates that this vote made the the nomination—that it is not a Democratic nomination, and that they are not bound to support it. The canvass was very exciting and bitter between the friends of Colonel Jack and D. Steck, candidates for Sheriff—Jack was attacked by a wing of the Steck faction for having gone to the army. Men were heard to say that they would oppose him solely for this reason. The war Democrats would not swallow the pill. In this latitude a man must be everything, and have been nothing at all, to suit the Brick Pomeroy Democracy. A soldier is the meanest possible man. The wonder to the writer is that any soldier is found acting with the party. A few are getting their eyes open, and are becoming very restive.

The Republicans are vigilant, active and hopeful. The Club just organized promises to accomplish much good. The following is the organization: President, W. S. S. Jackson; Vice Presidents, Jesse Chambers, George Braden, Alexander Lightcap, Colonel Trimble, Captain W. J. Woods, John Moore, Sr.; Recording Secretaries, A. Y. Douglass, Jacob Oursler; Corresponding Secretary, J. K. Phillips; Treasurer, M. C. McMillan; Executive Committee, Dr. H. J. Brady, Colonel George Anderson, Captain John Oursler, Robt. Knox, Harvey Baker, John Smith, Frank Kiernan, W. Sanford, Wm. Bates. We are out on the skirmish line, but you shall hear a good report of us on the day of final victory.

C. S.

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THE Hon. W. Pile, of Missouri, has addressed an important letter to the St. Louis merchants on the question of the whisky tax. He says: The tax on whisky will unquestionably be reduced; seventy-five cents is the highest figure now thought of. The Committee of Ways and Means favor this rate. I think a majority of the House favor fifty cents. In addition to the tax per gallon, there will be a license for distillers and rectifiers; and a tax on the fermenting capacity of the still, our object being to diversify the application of the tax, and render evasion of the law difficult. From a careful examination of this matter, I am satisfied that a tax amounting in the aggregate to an equivalent of seventy-five cents per gallon on whisky is as much as whisky will bear, and prevent the illicit distillation of a villainous article from molasses by the small stills that hid away in cellars and garrets. I deem it of the first importance to the grain-growing interest of the West that the distillation of this imported article be stopped. And I shall therefore endeavor to have the rate of tax on this article so graduated as to accomplish this object. If the license and tax on capacity amount to an equivalent of seventy-five cents per gallon in favor the reduction of the per gallon tax to twenty-five cents. If it does not, I shall favor a rate of fifty cents per gallon. I shall favor the aggregate to seventy-five cents. Whisky should be made to pay as high a tax as can be collected, and protect the interest of the honest distiller and secure its production from the grain of the West.

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The New York *Times* thus ably pleads for our maimed soldiers. There are hundreds of these young soldiers, who have lost a leg or an arm in the war, or whom illness contracted in the public service, has rendered incapable of heavy work, who are still perfectly competent for very many of the lighter forms of labor—such as mine brothers men out of ten have more or less occasion for. Can nothing be done to secure such labor for them? Have all the sacrifice organized for this purpose utterly exhausted their resources and their efforts?

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THE Emperor of the French says that dollars that do not teach the immortality of the soul will find no favor at his hands.

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On the 15th instant of National Bank notes there were in circulation $299,907,625, to redeem which the United States Treasurer holds in trust Government securities to the amount of $241,599,600. Every week some $8,000 or $10,000 of mutilated and worn out National Bank notes are returned to the Treasury, where they are ground up and used for making the strong envelopes used by the Department, and new notes are issued in place of them. A large amount of mutilated fractional currency is also destroyed every week, and replaced by new "shinplasters"—last week it was $408,300.

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TRADE in New York continues very stagnant. The heavy rains almost daily have made this one of the dullest weeks on record for the retail dealers, but few of whom out of Broadway have made money enough to defray current expenses. At least that is the way they all talk. The wholesale dealers at this season do not expect to be very busy, and so, if but few customers come along they are not disappointed. The grocers, hardware merchants and dealers in hides and leather, appear to be moderately active. The dry goods trade for the season is at an end. The money market, however, is remarkably easy, and money almost goes begging.

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It is reported that Mr. Groesbeck's acceptance of the President's tender of the position of Secretary of the Treasury, depends very much on the fact whether the President will or will not give him full power to reform existing abuses in the Treasury Department by removing dishonest officials and filling their place with honest men. If the President can be prevailed on to do this, Mr. Groesbeck will probably accept and at once commence the work of reform; but if the President reserves to himself the appointment and removal of revenue officers, Mr. Groesbeck cannot afford to take the position that has been tendered to him.

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VALLANDIGHAM is about to commence the publication of the Cincinnati *Daily Herald*, to "sound pure Radical Democracy." The apostle evidently does not intend to be forgotten nor hide his light under a bushel.

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THEY don't like pauper immigrants cast on their shores in Canada, and are about to copy our example of requiring the captains of vessels to give bonds for keeping those who fall on the community.

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THE new comic French journal *La Lanterne* has set Paris laughing at the system of Napoleon; and when Paris laughs at its ruler, it is not pleasant for the ruler.

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THE blood-stained planks taken from the spot in Ottawa where Darcy McGee fell, have been burnt, and the ashes sent to Montreal, to be deposited in his grave.

---

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## POLITICAL.

### A Great Campaign Song.

BY GEN. C. G. HALPINE.

"Come fill your glasses, fellows,
And stand up like a row,
Oh, I'm feeling kind of dribbling
We are going for to go;
Let us have a more dimension here—
At least no more to-night,
While for President Ulysses Grant
We take our first delight!
Or, for Five-hand Ulysses
Let every glass be bright—
May his rule the country he has saved,
And God defend the right!

"In the world to-day no prouder name
Is borne on any scroll,
And with Grant to steer the ship of State,
Our flag shall rule the seas;
No "Is-sueism" shall be north of us,
And south of us no Fees—
Our wars and strifes to the Canadas,
And the wide Mexican!
For with President Ulysses
Will be few who care to fight—
May he rule the country he has saved,
And God defend the right!

"So, boys, a final bumper,
While we all join in the chant—
'For next President we nominate
Our old commander Grant,'
And if asked what State he hails from,
This out our reply shall be,
'From near Appomattox Court House,
Which is in Virginia!'
For 'twas there to our Ulysses
That Lee laid down the fight—
Now, boys, 'Tis Grant for President,
And God defend the right!"

---

A meeting of the Central Hancock Club was held in New York at the Everett Rooms on Saturday evening, when the propriety, advisability and policy of dropping Hancock and taking up Chase were warmly discussed. Mr. Adams said the fight in the Convention would be between Pendleton and Chase, and he preferred Chase. No decision was reached. A number of so-called Republicans met at the Astor House on Saturday, and formed a club to support Chief Justice Chase if he should be nominated for the Presidency. Mr. James Smith presided, appropriate resolutions were passed, and Messrs. Smith, Edgar, Atkinson and John D. Marshall were appointed a committee to perfect the organization. Those engaged in the movement have generally voted the Democratic ticket—for a considerable.

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On the Fourth of July the Republicans of Poughkeepsie will hold a great mass meeting, at which General John A. Logan, General James W. Nye, Hon. John A. Bingham, Hon. George S. Boutwell, and other distinguished gentlemen will speak.

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The New York hotels are preparing for the Democratic Convention, and expect, I believe, to accommodate a large crowd. Some of them propose to take their smaller parl

## The Daily Commercial

NEW FEILLETON.

It would go on like the accumulation of pillow-of some days ago, but not half a column of effort on John Sanderson, who strives for the sympathy in the same direction as the other writer, and as the weather is very warm and we require a little stimulus, John shall have what he seeks.

The pottery to which we have to call attention is entitled

THE USE OF EXPERIENCE,

and if we are to believe that there is such a girl, then one Pittsburgh find very proud.

John Sanderson considered his pottery with an apostrophe to the clay:

> "O, thou gift to a very base place,
> Thou art fair, and I love thee so well,
> With thy colors so warm and thy surface so smooth,
> And the beauty of shape in thee dwells!"

We object, John, seriously object, to the strength of people with energies, and you don't count any wonders in a Pittsburgh or the people that live there who are strong in limb and ways of grace:

> "O, Clarissa was a rare girl,
> She was fair as the lily and pure as the pearl,
> With eyes of the softest and sweetest blue,
> And hair that would gleam in the sunlight too."

We don't, John, we have obliged you, and have no doubt you will pursue with pleasure.

> "O, Clarissa was a rare girl,
> She was fair as the lily and pure as the pearl,
> With eyes of the softest and sweetest blue,
> And hair that would gleam in the sunlight too."

A change again, John, and we don't see why the girl that was so shy should pout and cry. What did you do, John? No informs us:

> "Once I saw her, I am certain,
> Before the clock struck seven,
> Before the clock struck seven,
> Before the clock struck seven."

That is a frank confession, and what did the girl say?

> "Oh, dear, dear John, it is so nice to,
> Oh, dear, dear John, it is so nice to,
> Oh, dear, dear John, it is so nice to,
> Oh, dear, dear John, it is so nice to."

There is a humbling here of the sublime and ridiculous; but we are interested to know how John went on under the circumstances:

> "Then I sat me down beside her,
> Then I sat me down beside her,
> Then I sat me down beside her,
> Then I sat me down beside her."

We have, by this time, grown used to the lovingkindness of the theme, and are prepared for John to go into any kind of measure that suits his fancy.

> "Once Pittsburg got me down east,
> Once Pittsburg got me down east,
> Once Pittsburg got me down east,
> Once Pittsburg got me down east."

John got on pretty well in the first three lines, but was awfully bothered in the fourth; but we are compensated for that deficiency in the next verse, where we learn other characteristics of the girl:

> "Why, the girl must be a cousin,
> Why, the girl must be a cousin,
> Why, the girl must be a cousin,
> Why, the girl must be a cousin."

John set on and wrote. What John wrote in the his girl would have her own last:

> "Warm and serene. What John wrote in the
> His girl would have her own last:
> Warm and serene. What John wrote in the
> His girl would have her own last."

John has ordinary found a girl of surroundings are high, and can cry when she pleases. We advise John to get married as soon as possible, and if that does not cure him of his desire to write poetry, we shall look on his case as incurious.

But here we are compelled to turn over a page, and we do so and find—

> "That Passenger's are no use to-day,
> That Passenger's are no use to-day,
> That Passenger's are no use to-day,
> That Passenger's are no use to-day."

Do, John, and may that merry which is incumbent to cause you to appear in a new poli-ished frame than your writes being.

At the bottom we read, but intended to be printed:

> "Mr. Editor: I send you a piece of poetry as an
> evidence that I am not dead, but still alive. I
> have been sick a long time, but am now able to
> be about my business. Yours truly,
> JOHN SANDERSON."

Do so, John, we have obliged you, and have no doubt you will pursue with pleasure.

### The Pacific Railroad—Laramie Plains—The Great Alkaline Desert.

From time to time important concerning the advance of this great national undertaking. In our last article on the great road, the terminus of Laramie Plains, on which place a city has sprung up, which has now a population of 700. This point, the city of Laramie, is fifty miles West of Cheyenne, and the growth of the new place has considerably relieved the other one. Laramie City has one or two good hotels, numerous stores for trade, and the one line of Wells, Fargo & Co., now runs there for Salt Lake City. Saloons and gambling hells are the chief attractions, and the place is said to be without a minister, a rare chance for some christian brother to commence missionary work here. Laramie City is the terminus of traffic, so far as the public are concerned, but we are informed that the city of North Platte will be the best point of observation, where a little city is forming, and for which place three wagon loads of position, thereon, positioned left on the third of the present month; and it is expected that a further months would be saved if the Indians were quiet there. That is over.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thus describes the Alkaline Desert:

> From Laramie to here the country is very interesting and very curious. Here and there a patch of bottom grass may be seen, but rarely anything to feed upon, and the only thing the ground seems incapable of producing nothing can. The tongue of all the small streams glistens with white, and the water is either brackish or impregnated. Almost all the small streams are so impregnated with chemicals. It requires the water almost entire for all practical purposes, and the water is used in the engines with any amount of scale on the end, and the visitors can testify. If one drinks much of it for some other he is promised as if a strong dose of salts had been taken. This gloomy picture of the country does not by any means end here. The sun that the water is used in the engines with any effect, the steam is rendered less by condensation. The sun is also the cause of the water itself in fresh and salts, and it eats and corrodes the boiler. This has been a great source of annoyance and is one of the worst obstacles that the road has to contend with. Another peculiarity of this water is the effect it produces on the skin of those who wash in it. It produces the skin of the hand, just as cold would change it in winter. It also puts the skin from the face, so that a person who has once used water has a new skin about every seven days. This is especially the case where soap is used in washing. The greatest work of keeping

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

## PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.

## THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

## Court Proceedings.

## ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

## Select Council.

## Common Council.

## Another Great Sale of Furniture at Auction.

## For Sale and Immediate Possession Given.

## One Hundred Thousand bricks at Auction.

## Dr. Aborn,

## Thousands Remain Victims.

## Nothing Like It in Medicine.

## Pittsburgh Oil Trade.

## Commercial.

## Markets by Telegraph.

## Chicago Market.

## New York Market.

## St. Louis Market.

## Cincinnati Market.

## Cleveland Market.

## Louisville Market.

## New York Dry Goods Market.

## Buffalo Market.

## Philadelphia Market.

## Baltimore Market.

## Milwaukee Market.

## Memphis Market.

## New Orleans Market.

## Detroit Market.

## Produce and General Markets.

## Imports by Rail.

## Imports by River.

## Parkersburg.

## River Telegrams.

## Wheeling.

## Morgantown.

## Greensboro.

## Brownsville.

## Louisville.

## River News.

## Steamers Arrived and Departed.

## Arrived.

## Departed.

## Auction Sales.

## FURNITURE, PIANOS,

## AT AUCTION.

## HOBOKEN.

## IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

## BUILDING LOTS

## Sites for Suburban Residences.

## HOMES FOR ALL.

## LOTS, LOTS,

## LOTS, LOTS.

## Hazelwood Station.

## AT AUCTION,

## HANDSOME

## Private Residence and Grounds

## AT AUCTION.

## Thursday, June 18, 2 1-2 P. M.

## ASSIGNEE SALE

## DRUG STORE.

## RIVER PACKETS.

## PEOPLE'S LINE.

## Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

## Muskingum River Packet Line.

## Portsmouth,

## Cincinnati.

## SNOWDON WORKS,

## J. N. SNOWDON,

## MACHINIST,

## ENGINE BUILDER

## STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR.

## IRON VESSELS,

## ROSE'S TROWELS.

## BOOK AGENTS WANTED—FOR

## St. Louis Advertisement.